Health Care Reform: State Approaches

for the Iowa Health and Human Services
Joint Budget Subcommittee
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Overview



- Iowa advantages
- States raising their sights
- States mix and match

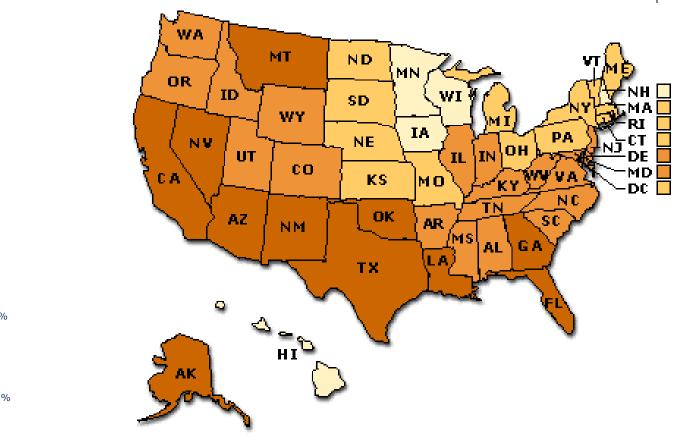




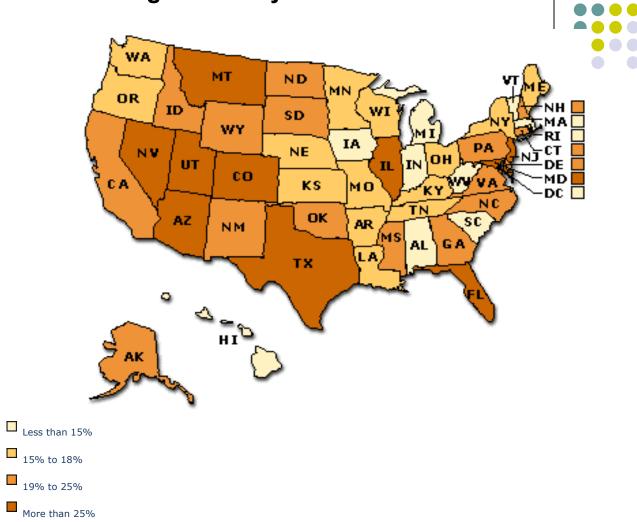
- High coverage-one of top in nation
- Educated policy community
 - State planning grant process
 - Insurance state
- Interests aligned
 - Insurers, providers and business all engaged
- Commitment to multi-year change
 - History of innovation
 - Recent Medicaid changes

Among Highest Coverage Rates in Nation Total Population Uninsured, 2004-2005



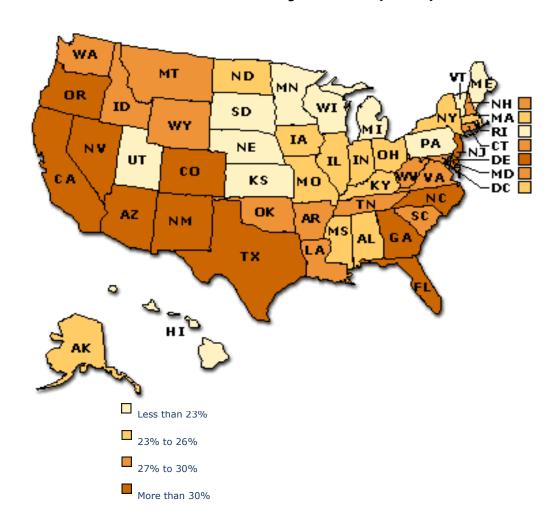


Poor Children Relatively Well Covered: Uninsured Children 0-18 Living in Poverty 2004-2005



Near Poor Fare Worse: Uninsured Rates for the Nonelderly 100-199% Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 2004-2005





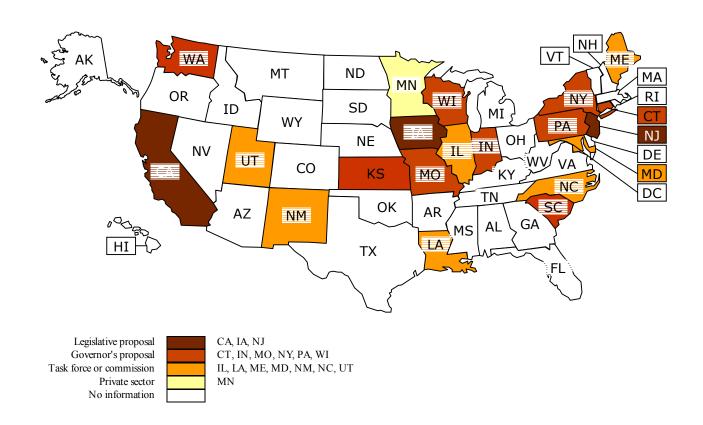
Banner Year for Health Reform?



- States encouraged by legislative successes in New England (MA, VT, ME, even RI)
- At least 16 states with proposals simmering, more expected
- Sweeping, stepwise and hybrids
 - MA style comprehensive reform
 - Both parties have models, are finding blends
- Fiscal capacity
 - Revenues up, health inflation down
 - Sustainable funding is make-or-break issue



New State Access Proposals, Early January, 2007





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New (and Old) Ideas about Funding

- Maximize federal match
 - Medicaid
 - Federal tax subsidy HSAs, MA Cafeteria plan
- All share
 - Connector model: pool sources, many products
 - Tri-share and buy-in: pool source, one or limited # products
- Cigarette taxes (IN, MD, WI, others)
- Employer P/P (MA,CA, WI)
- Save via cost and quality improvements (PA, VT)
- Redistribute provider/insurer \$ ME, MA, CA





- Individual mandates, "insurance connector"
 - MA: CA, IL, MD, MN, NJ, NY
- Employer play or pay
 - MA, VT: IL, MD, NY
 - 5 classic pay or play, 23 "Wal-Mart" bills in 2006
- Single Payer
 - CA (vetoed last year), NM
- Hybrid Approaches
 - Help priority groups:
 - small business, low income families, children
 - Create affordable products
 - Engage the delivery system



Low cost plans

- Low top end: Limited benefit plan UT: IN, CT
- Low front end coverage: Health savings accounts IN, WI
 - http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/hsa.htm
- Low share: Subsidies through public/private mix MN, WI
 - Medicaid for childless adults IL

Kids first

- All Kids: IL, PA, WI
- More Kids: WA, WV; Outreach NY
- Your Kids: Cover kids mandate: CT,UT
- Older Kids: Expanded dependent coverage: (at least 17 states)
 - http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/dependentstatus.htm

Providers

- Improve and expand safety net LA, MO, NC, PA
- Stabilize or redistribute uncompensated care MA, ME

Mix and Match: Some Ingredients in Play



- Medicaid and other public expansion: ALL
 - Enroll all eligible: NY
- Buy-ins, subsidies, sliding scale: ALL
- State-sponsored plan (WA, MN) NJ, NY
- Insurance connector (MA, FL) LA, MD, NY (perhaps many more)
- Other insurance reform, reinsurance, risk pool (NY) NC, WI
- Consumer information and empowerment: IN, NC
 - Medicaid DRA plans: (ID, KY, WV);

Don't Forget...

- Many reforms ignore the elephant in the room: bulk of health care costs are aging and disabled high-use people
 - Hard to address in private sector because wellness investment pays off later for someone else.
 - Disease management and prevention shift point of treatment earlier. (at least 30 states)
 - http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/diseasemgtleg04.htm
 - Mental health costs flow to other sectors-public safety.
 - http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/Mentalben.htm
- Cost and quality initiatives are beginning to pay off
 - Data-driven quality and safety actions-HAI reduction
 - More access, less choice in Rx





- Massachusetts Comprehensive Reform
 - Individual mandate, some employer payment
 - Insurance connector, products for new covereds
 - Builds on uncompensated care pool and highly regulated insurance
- Rhode Island incremental improvements
 - Low-cost plan
 - Expanded coverage for dependents
 - Builds on expansive child coverage and Medicaid
- Slides with more detail on these two states in Appendix





Some other NCSL resources

- "Health Insurance & Managed Care"
 http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/healthmc.htm
- "State Options for Expanding Health Care Access" http://www.ncsl.org/legis/health/accessby.pdf
- "Individual Coverage"
 http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/forum/shld/54.htm

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APPENDIX

Massachusetts &

Rhode Island





- Individuals ineligible for Medicaid are required to have health insurance by July '07 or face penalties:
 - 2007: loss of personal state tax exemption (~\$150)
 - 2008-on: fine worth 50% of cost of most affordable coverage during uncovered period (~\$1,200)
 - Income tax forms will ask about insurance status, answers will be verified against an insurance industry database.
- Young adults can stay on parents' coverage for 2 years after loss of dependent status, or until age 25 (whichever occurs first)
 - The thinking is that requiring healthy people who were previously uninsured to enter the insurance risk pool will help stabilize costs.
- Businesses with 11/+ employees:
 - Must offer "cafeteria plans" that allow employees to purchase health plans with pre-tax dollars in 2007. Plans offered through new Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector.
 - Will be charged \$295 assessment per FTE if company doesn't help pay for health benefits
 - Will be charged a "free rider" fee if uninsured employees access free care 5 times, or more than 3 times by a single employee (expected to generate \$45 million/year in revenue)

Massachusetts (...cont'd)



Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector

- Operated as authority under Dept. of Administration and Finance, overseen by independent board
- Certify and offer health plans for purchase by employees of small businesses (≤ 50 employees)
 using pre-tax dollars
 - Will encourage insurers to offer low-cost, limited-benefit plans to young adults aged 19-26
- Plans can be kept when employee changes jobs
- Multiple employers can contribute to one individual's premium
- Will combine individual and small group insurance markets
- Connector can waive penalties for being uninsured if no affordable plans available ("affordable" not yet defined)

Expected to cost \$1+ billion/year, funded by:

- Federal safety net revenue (\$605 million)
- Federal Medicaid matching funds (\$185 million)
 - Including DSH payments, now used to subsidize insurance
- Hospital assessment (\$160 million)
- Payer assessment on insurance companies (\$160 million)
- "Free-rider" fee for employers who overuse free care (\$50 million)
- "Fair Share" assessment on employers of \$295/uninsured employee (\$45 million)
- State's general fund (\$125 million)

http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/forum/CHAP/access0506.htm http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/shn/2006/sn465.htm http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/massoverview.htm

Massachusetts (...cont'd)



- Commonwealth Care Health Insurance Program will offer plans with no deductibles
 - Adults 100%-300% FPL = sliding-scale subsidies
 - Adults < 100% FPL = no premiums
 - Children < 300% FPL = eligible for Medicaid (new changes)
- Uncompensated Care Pool becomes Health Safety Net Fund (to be overseen by Office of Medicaid)
 - Hospitals and community centers will be reimbursed using new standard fee schedule, instead of charge-based payment system
 - As # of uninsured declines, some funds will be used to subsidize Commonwealth Care Health Insurance
- Medicaid DSH payments will also fund Commonwealth Care
- Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector
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Increments in Rhode Island



- Health reform package (7 bills)
 - For small business, part-time students, uninsurables
- Creates low-cost basic health plan for individuals and small businesses
 - Insurance commissioner is directed to try to keep premiums below 10% of statewide average annual salary
 - Plan to be developed by insurers, based on criteria set by Health Insurance Commissioner and an advisory council (made up of purchasers, chambers of commerce reps, brokers, direct-pay consumers)
 - Plans will emphasize disease management, may have different cost-sharing for certain benefit mandates
 - Expected to lower premiums by 25%
- Part-time students can stay on parents' coverage up to age
 25





- Requires health care facilities to apply for a Certificate of Need from state's Department of Health before pursuing capital expansions
- Calls for study of cost implications of setting up high-risk insurance pool, available to individuals with chronic conditions
 - (More than half of all states have high-risk pools, but only 250,000 people nationwide buy into such plans, since premiums are often expensive)
- Law allows for creation of reinsurance fund to subsidize premiums for low-wage workers, but funding not passed
 - Proposed tax on 2 largest insurers failed after they protested
 - Lawmakers could fund this next year when they reconvene

http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/forum/CHAP/chapnewsletter0706.htm#ha1 http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/gen_assembly/JCHCO/JCHCO.htm http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/news/pr1.asp?prid=3459